

AGRICULTURAL.

Dairy Notes.

At the Kansas Agricultural College last year they thought to protect their cows from the flies and the heat of the sun by opening up a thick mat at the lower end of the field, but the cows did not appreciate it. They chose rather to lie down upon the top of the highest knoll in the field, where they could have the benefit of all the breezes that were blowing, which drove away most of the tormenting flies, and to lie down and chew their cud in comparative comfort. If there had been some good shade trees upon that hill, or even a shed roof under which they could have lain down, while the open sides had allowed the air to draw through freely, we think they would have liked that even better.

From what we find in our exchanges, we think there is an increasing demand in those sections where creameries most abound for the graduates of the dairy schools as managers of creameries and cheese factories, and an inclination to pay them good wages. Thus we learn of one young man in charge of a large creamery in Iowa, who last year took charge of the 9,000,000 pounds of milk brought in to them, and made from it 30,000 pounds of butter more than was ever made there before from the same amount of milk.

This then was a gain of 84 pounds of butter to each 1000 pounds of milk, and a very large gain perhaps, but with the selling price of their butter averaging 15 cents a pound, it added \$450 to the yearly income of the creamery, and there was no trouble in his obtaining an increase of \$50 per month to his salary when he asked for it.

Young men of that sort are in demand, and the dairy schools and agricultural colleges are sending them out as rapidly as they can get the right material to work upon, but not as fast as they are wanted. We see no better business for a young man to learn and go into without other capital than his brains, education and a disposition to succeed than this is today, and is likely to be for years to come. They are wanted not only in creameries, but on dairy farms.

Nor do we see any reason why young women should not succeed quite as well. The work of the manager and expert in such a place is one that requires more of constant watchfulness, care and attention to the details than it does of physical strength. Machinery takes the place of hand labor to such an extent in such places that a woman would scarcely find it as laborious as the care of a private dairy where ten or a dozen cows were kept.

We remember that we once visited a factory where oleomargarine was made, and we were surprised to find that most of the work, excepting the attending to the machinery, was done by young and neatly dressed women. And we confess to have had a better opinion of the substitute for butter than we had before, and better than we should have had if it had had more of the appearance of a slaughter house, with brawny, ill-clad men making up the products in a filthy room.

The bacteriological Department of the Ontario Agricultural College is offering its assistance to the butter and cheese makers in helping them to find the cause of any troubles they may have in defective products, and in directing them how to find the proper remedy.

They enumerate among the probable causes of trouble in the manufacture of butter, when milk, whey or other liquids have soaked through to decompose and create unpleasant odors, and undesirable germs of putrefaction or bacteria which reach the products in process of manufacture. To avoid this, many factories are putting in cement floors in their trouble rooms in some buildings in that flies are not kept out, and they bring filth and germs of various kinds from outside. The remedy for this is obvious.

Bad drainage is akin to the leaky floors, as putrid whey or buttermilk collects in the drains, and are certain to give bad flavors to either butter or cheese. In some cases these drains have not fallen through; some were improperly constructed, and some have been accidentally blocked up in some way.

Poor equipments are the trouble in some places, particularly in tin utensils and pipes. They are not properly soldered, or perhaps were not soldered at all, and consequently cannot be cleaned after using, and bacterial germs may be lodged in the crevices.

Some troubles do not start in the factory but must be traced back to the farm, and may arise from lack of cleanliness in the process of milking, or milk utensils there; in stables or storage room, in improper food, impure water, or even impure air. These are the most difficult to trace sometimes. Another trouble which often gives bad flavors to cheese is having the curdling room at too high a temperature in summer. If they can succeed in removing all these troubles in all factories, we must work hard to keep the reputation of United States dairy products up to the Canadian standard.

Government Crop Report.

Preliminary returns to the statisticians of the Department of Agriculture on the acreage of corn planted indicate an increase of about five per cent. over the acreage harvested last year. Of the 21 States having 1,000,000 acres or up wards in corn last year, all but Virginia, Kentucky and Ohio show an increase, and the decrease in the three States named is very small. A much larger increase than has usually taken place is reported as having been contemplated, but a late or otherwise unfavorable planting season has restricted operations in Illinois, Indiana and several other important States. The average condition is 85.5, as compared with 90.5 on July 1, 1898, 82.9 at the corresponding date in 1897, and 91.1, the mean of the July averages, for the last ten years. The condition in the principal States is as follows: Ohio and Missouri 85, Indiana 86, Illinois 86, Iowa 81, Kansas 92 and Nebraska 93.

The condition of winter wheat has further declined during the month of June, being 65.6 on July 1, as compared with 85.7 on July 1, 1898, 81.6 at the corresponding date in 1897, and 82.4 the mean of the July averages for the last ten years.

The average condition of spring wheat is 91.7, as compared with 97.5 one month ago, 95 on July 1, 1898 91.7 at the corresponding date in 1897, and 85.7 the mean of the July averages for the last ten years. The principal State averages are as follows: Minnesota, 95; Iowa, 93; Nebraska, 79; South Dakota, 102, and North Dakota, 94.

The average condition of winter rye is 83.3, as compared with 93.8 on July 1, 1898, 95 at the corresponding date in 1897, and 93.5 the mean of the July averages of the last ten years. The condition in New York and Pennsylvania, the two principal winter rye-producing States, is 93 and 87 respectively.

The average condition of spring rye is 89.7, as against 96.9 on July 1, 1898, 90 at the



MOUNT VERNON.

corresponding date in 1897, and 90.6 the mean of the July averages for the last ten years. The condition in Wisconsin, the principal spring rye-producing State, is 94.

The average condition of the oat crop is 90, as against 88.7 one month ago, 92.8 on July 1, 1898, 87.5 at the corresponding date in 1897, and 87.7 the mean of the July averages for the last ten years.

The average condition of barley is 92, as against 91.4 last month, 85.7 on July 1, 1898, 85.5 at the corresponding date in 1897, and 85.3 the mean of the July averages for the last ten years. The condition in New York and California is 88, in Wisconsin 98, in Minnesota 96, in Iowa 100, in South Dakota 98 and in North Dakota 93.

There is an increase of one per cent. in the acreage in potatoes, and the crop promises well. The wool report indicates the average weight per fleece as being 5.35 pounds, an increase of 0.15 pounds over last year. The proportion of the wheat crop of 1899 still on farms is reported at 9.5 per cent. or about 61,000,000 bushels.

The condition of the forage crops and principal fruits will appear in the printed report, the unprecedentedly large number of correspondents reporting this month having rendered it impossible to tabulate all the products reported upon in time for the telegraphic synopses, even by working overtime.

Figured into bushels, the Government report indicates a winter-wheat crop of 274 bushels indicated in the report of June 1, and with last year's crop of 379,813,291 bushels harvested.

In spring wheat a crop of 385,000 bushels is indicated, the same as was indicated in the report of June 1. This compares with last year's crop of 295,335,414 bushels. The outlook for the corn crop is exceedingly favorable, the Government report indicating a crop of 2,131,000,000 bushels, compared with last year's crop of 1,924,184,660 bushels. This is the first report on corn this season. The oat crop is indicated as 775,690,000 bushels, comparing with 765,440,000 bushels indicated in the June report, and with last year's crop of 730,966,643 bushels.

Domestic and Foreign Fruit.

New apples are coming in fairly plenty but most are poor or at least small. Some Virginia green sell at \$3 a barrel, 75 cents to \$1.25 a bushel. Red Astrachan sell at \$1 to \$1.25 a crate. La Conte pears from Florida are \$4.50 to \$5.50 a barrel, in light supply but moderate demand. Strawberries from Maine bring 10 to 12 cents a quart, while choice large from Nova Scotia are 12 to 14 cents, and common to good 8 to 10 cents. Native blueberries sell at 10 to 12 cents, with others at 7 to 8 cents. Choice large blackberries are 7 to 8 cents, and smaller ones 5 to 7 cents. Native raspberries are 8 cents a pint, and others 4 to 6 cents. Currants, large, red, at 6 to 7 cents and small at 5 cents a quart, with green gooseberries large at 6 to 7 cents. Cherries large, red or black, sweet 8 to 10 cents a pound, and sour 4 to 5 cents.

California fruit arrives in all conditions from poor to fancy, as may be seen by the range of prices obtained at auction. To buy a good article, jobbing prices will be found from highest quotations to 25 cents higher by the case. Poorer qualities go to hawkers at what they will give. Prunes sold from 75 cents to \$1.45 a case, peaches at 35 cents to \$1.50, apricots 50 cents to \$1.20, plums 25 cents to \$3.30, the latter very fancy; goose at \$2 up wards. Peas at \$1.75 to \$3.50 a box, and \$1.65 to \$2 a half box. Georgia melons in large supply, nearly 65,000 arriving last week. There were some fancy large ones sold at \$30 per

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That Blows Nobody Good."

That small ache or pain or

weakness is the "ill wind"

that directs your attention to

the necessity of purifying

your blood by taking Hood's

Sarsaparilla. Then your

whole body receives good,

for the purified blood goes

tingling to every organ. It

is the great remedy for all

ages and both sexes.

Dyspepsia - "Complicated with

liver and kidney trouble, I suffered

years from dyspepsia, with severe pains.

Hood's Sarsaparilla made me strong and

heartily." J. B. Emerton, Auburn, Me.

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Never Disappoints

Hood's Pills cure liver bile, the non-irritating and

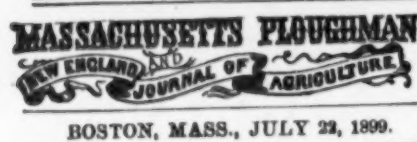
only cathartic to take with Hood's Sarsaparilla.

hundred, weighing 40 to 60 pounds each. Large and small to \$20 to \$25, and small to medium at \$12 to \$18. Muskumbees are not in large supply, and choice to fancy sell readily at \$2 to \$2.50 a crate; poor to fair at \$1 to \$2, with some Anne Arundels at \$1.05 to \$2, and Rocky Fords, small crates, at \$2 to \$2.50.

Pineapples are steady at \$4.25 to \$4.50 for 20's, \$4 to \$4.25 for 30's and \$2.75 to \$3.00 for 4's and 30's. California oranges in a little better supply this week. Seedling and Mediterranean sweets sell at \$3.75 to \$4.50 for good to choice, and a few fancy at \$4.75 to \$5. Lute Valencias at \$3.75 to \$4.50. There are some Sorrento here now, at \$4 to \$5 a box for good to choice. Lemons are a little lower at \$2.50 to \$3 for fair to good, \$2.25 to \$2.75 for choice, and \$4 to \$5 for fancy and extra fancy, with a good demand. Five crates of grapes arrived and sold at \$1.30 a case.

Whittier as a Reformer.

To vary many of the present generation the Quaker poet, John G. Whittier, is remembered as a venerable man, whose life was wholly one of the peace he always loved, and who was permitted to spend the closing years of his pilgrimage on those D. I. Mounts which he named in his allegory, placed near the entrance to the Eternal City, after life's struggles and conflicts had passed. Doubtless to Mr. Whittier's life most often have come the words of the poet: "The world is full of trouble, but it is full of hope; the world is full of sorrow, but it is full of joy; the world is full of darkness, but it is full of light; the world is full of death, but it is full of life; the world is full of pain, but it is full of love; the world is full of sin, but it is full of grace; the world is full of evil, but it is full of good; the world is full of misery, but it is full of hope; the world is full of despair, but it is full of faith; the world is full of unbelief, but it is full of love; the world is full of hate, but it is full of mercy; the world is full of wrath, but it is full of kindness; the world is full of pride, but it is full of humility; the world is full of envy, but it is full of charity; the world is full of sloth, but it is full of industry; the world is full of gluttony, but it is full of temperance; the world is full of lechery, but it is full of chastity; 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BOSTON, MASS., JULY 22, 1899.

Beware of the kissing bug!

Parlour Hall, the background of the famous—our infamous—Cape Cod folk, has been destroyed by fire, and with it goes the book's last chance of free advertisement. Sic semper to fiction which overreaches itself.

Kipling has characterized the American public as "those to whom he peculiarly owes the best work he can turn out." Isn't that sweet of him, and doesn't it nicely re-emphasize the enchantment lent by distance?

The Congress of Mothers denies the report that it will in future be called "the congress of parents and teachers." Evidently this latter designation is too near "the truth, the whole truth and nothing but the truth."

Rev. Herbert D. Ward on the golf club is nothing if not eloquent. "There should be a golf club attached to every town parish," he enthuses, "just as there is a town common. It would be more popular, if not more populous, than the cemetery."

Poor Spain, proud as ever, but none the less splendid in her pride, is there not something very touching in her effort to anonymously purchase captured war crabs, in order that the American flag may not float over them? Our navy, however, will not sell, and that's a good, too.

Heard about the proposed one hundred feet highway straight from Boston to New York? It will be fair and free just as in the old day when it was the king's highway and the "old Boston post road." And it will cost \$100,000. Great scheme this of the horseless carriage gentlemen!

An enterprising Chicago editor has buried himself in statistics with the result that he is able to state authoritatively that the Fourth of July caused the country more dead and wounded than any single battle during the war in the Philippines. *Dulce et decorum est pro patria mori*, whether one's country needs it or not.

Three cheers for Boston's Salvation Army! Over four shops in this thrifty town, it is now proclaimed, in verse more forcible than elegant, that "ice cold lemonade and butter milk" are to be had within at one cent a glass. Naturally, the shops do not pay, but it is held—rightly so, we maintain—that this method of hot weather ministrations to the needs of the impetuous multitude is philanthropy of a very worthy kind. So, since Col. Q. Z. has asked for the assistance of all friends of temperance, we pass on his plea for funds.

That the silly season is upon us is evidenced by a contemporary's passionate plea for the revival of ermine. It is even asserted that the game is being played in one of our Boston suburbs, and that right eagerly. Perhaps, though we doubt it. But whether you play the game or not you'll get exquisite pleasure and a lump in your throat out of Alice Brown's "Dooryards" description of the lonely little woman who played ermine with apples and nut-crackles, thereby gaining great joy. For pure paths this bit of "Tiverton Tales" outranks anything lately written.

The street railroads of Detroit are not to go under control of the city, despite the law which Gov. Pingree secured, authorizing a State-appointed commission to purchase them. The Supreme Court has decided that the law is unconstitutional. It violates the right of the people of Detroit to decide for themselves whether they want the railroad, thus virtually taxing them without their consent. As the commission was to fix the price of the street railroad, the law was not constitutional on still another ground. It takes property for the use of the city without having its value determined by judicial process, which is what the constitution means by "due process of law."

A pair of good trotting-bred mares weighing from 2000 to 2200 pounds will do more work on a New England farm than a pair of average Western horses weighing from 2400 to 2600 pounds. The cost of keeping the trotting-bred ones will be less than that of the Western horses. By careful usage the trotting-bred mares will produce valuable foals every year, and in the end will prove much more profitable to most Western farmers than the Western-bred animals. We are sorry to learn from some of our exchanges that in certain sections of New England farmers of late years have been buying a cheap class of horse stock, such as has been worked in Illinois until nearly used up. This will prove very expensive economy in the end.

It is very probable that the threatened war in South Africa will be averted. Osm Paul Kruger, the president of the Old Dutch Republic, has made an offer to accept the British proposals, with one or two modifications. He is too wise to go into a contest where, despite the courage of his soldiers, he was sure finally to be overcome by force of numbers. All outsiders who were in the Transvaal before 1899 are to be given votes at once. All others are to be enfranchised after seven years residence, and a good many will become citizens at once. It will be only a few years before the outsiders will so far outnumber the original settlers of the Transvaal that the latter will be booted. It was this attempt to disfranchise the majority that created the trouble at first. It is always unsafe to try this experiment. It can only be compared to trying to set up a pyramid on its apex. However carefully done it is easy to topple over. But Great Britain will hardly go to war to secure rights of citizenship for her subjects under another government, that they will be able to control by votes within a year or two.

The hero of Whitier's poem, "The Branded Hand," has at last a monument and a memorial volume to keep his memory alive. Capt. Jonathan Walker was in 1832 one of the first agents on the underground railroad conveying escaping slaves on his ship across Lakes Michigan and Erie to free homes in Canada. He was captured, and after trial in a slave State, was sentenced to seven years imprisonment for the seven slaves he had conveyed to freedom, to pay \$600 fine for each slave, and to have the letters S. branded on his right hand. Captain Walker died in 1872, at the age of 74, having been born in Haverhill, Mass., March 22, 1799. The monument to his memory was contributed by Phineas Fish, a chaplain of the United States Navy. The story of Captain Walker's life is a very thrilling one, and

recalls times in American history which many of the present generation can scarcely realize as possible. It is written by Frank E. Kittredge of Albion, N. Y., who was one of Captain Walker's friends in the days when those willing to suffer that the slave might be freed were few. Yet after all slavery did not die by reason of the incoercibility of slaves as property. It was abolished in a civil convulsion which human power was unable to avert.

It is often forgotten that the greatly improved cultivating tools used by modern farmers are one reason for more rapid expansion of soil fertility with all hood crops. This better cultivation makes the soil mellow, so that plant roots extend more widely and take fertility from a wider area. This mellow soil blows away and washes away worse in winter than it would if not made mellow. What is still worse, all the summer this cultivated soil had more warm air brought into contact with it and decomposing all the vegetable matter it contains, changing its nitrogen into ammonia, which, if not quickly used, is lost during winter. A farmer who wants to take things easy might from these premises make a very good argument for less cultivation of hood crops. But he would be in the wrong, for it is the farmer's business to exhaust fertility by growing and selling crops. He can also make use of some of the available plant food left over in fall by sowing some crop that will not only use up, or rather store this fertility through the winter, but also act as a mulch in winter to shade the loose soil and keep it from being washed away. Among fruit trees and grape vines it is usual to spread cultivation after midsummer, as the cultivation while the ground is warm develops nitrogenous plant food and make a late succulent growth of wood that is sure to winter kill the following winter.

The automobiles are proving that they are fully as capable of being carried in the wrong direction as a contrary horse, and when they do get around or excited, the driver and the occupants of the carriage, in case there are any, generally find themselves as badly mixed and roughly handled as the average football team when playing a game for the championship.

Advices from New York under date of 15th inst. state that the first automobile accident in Brooklyn, N. Y., occurred last night on Tappan street, near Rockaway. The automobile was driven by Mr. G. P. Kimball of this city, and he had a friend on for a ride over the smooth and hard roads of the suburb.

There is a slight incline at the point where the accident occurred, and continuing down the hill, it is supposed that Mr. Kimball reached out to shut off the power, and in doing so, neglected the steering gear. Instantly the carriage swerved in the direction of the curb, and, striking it, the automobile turned completely over. Both gentlemen were thrown out, but they were not hurt beyond a slight shaking up.

Another version of the accident was that to the effect that Mr. Kimball deliberately steered for the sidewalk so as to escape a car which was about to pass. The car was driven by a lady.

"The automobile carriage was a complete wreck. The four rubber-tired wheels were torn away from their axles. The field in the storage battery made little rivulets down the street. After having shaken the dust from their clothing, the amateur automobilists left for home in another electric conveyance, but it was a trolley car."

It seems easy to prove by argument that a horse can trot faster to a wagon properly constructed than to a sulky. Whether it can be proven by actual test is still an open question. Mr. C. J. Hamlin proposes to settle the matter definitely, and is having a wagon built, which, when completed, will weigh but 42 pounds. The theory is that with the weight distributed equally on four wheels, and no weight on the horse's back and no pull under his body, his action will be less impeded than when pulling a bike. We shall believe it when the feat has been accomplished. In a low-wheel bike with the shafts well elevated the weight of the driver helps propel the sulky. The more the shafts are elevated the less will be the power required to pull the sulky.

The rule requiring horses in harness to pull not less than 150 pounds, in addition to sulky, in their races has been a subject of occasional discussion for several years past. It is evident that the object of the rule is to make the conditions for all horses as nearly equal as possible. The weight of the average driver is probably not far from 150 pounds. Some very successful ones weigh considerably more than that. With the light-running bike a few pounds extra weight in the sulky is not nearly so much of a handicap as with the old-fashioned one with high wheels. We cannot see any real advantage to be gained by reducing the weight. It might serve to put premiums on the superior class of light-weight drivers, and possibly tend to aid somewhat in lowering the records. The trotter or pacer which cannot pull 150 pounds in a light sulky on a smooth track at a high rate of speed is not a desirable one for speed, way use, nor will such be in demand by horsemen on the other side of the water.

It will be much more profitable, in our judgment, for horsemen to breed so as to improve the weight-pulling capacity of trotters and pacers, than to have the rule so changed as to reduce the weight of drivers. This again calls to mind the fact that the present rules of governing administered to the standard department of the American Register Association discourage breeding in those lines that have contributed most largely in the past to the improvement, not only of weight-pulling capacity, but of courage, endurance and speed.

It is a matter of surprise that such progressive breeders as J. Malcolm Forbes and some others who are large stockholders in the Register Association will consent or submit to such a set of rules. The time is ripe for a practical standard, based on the results of past experience, and a course such as is established by the rule will be for the interests of all who are engaged in breeding light-harness horses.

There is much truth in the old adage that "blood will tell," yet it has often happened that the fastest of the get of a noted trotting sire is not from the best-bred mares with which he was mated, and will probably continue to be so in the future. Moth Miller (2:21) is a case in point. Col. J. E. Thayer, proprietor of Maplehurst Farm, Lancaster, is entitled to the credit of breeding him. Moth Miller is the fastest of the get of Alcantara (2:23). In fact, he is the fastest light-harness horse by the records yet bred in New England.

The dam of Moth Miller is Daisy Miller, a very handsome roan mare, which was driven to a record of 2:20 at the New England Breeders' Meeting at Myrtle Park, Sept. 28, 1891. She was a good, game mare, and took a race record of 2:22 at Springfield, Mass., Aug. 16, 1891, beating Martha Wilkes (2:08)

and Ramona, both by Aleyone. She was a great favorite with Colonel Thayer as a road mare, and as we remember her it is not often that one can get a better conformation. Her breeding, however, was far less fashionable than that of many of the mares at Highland which produced foals by Alcantara. Her sire, Triops, was by Dunbarton, and out of a mare said to have been by the Maine horse Witherell Messenger. Dunbarton was by Rydyk's Hambletonian, and his dam was by Long Island Black Hawk, yet he never got a 2:30 trotter, and only one pacer, Benito (2:44), that has yet taken a record in standard time.

The breeding of the dam of Daisy Miller has never been made public. It is a little singular that this short-bred daughter of Triops should produce a higher rate of speed than the short-bred daughters of Alcantara (2:20), Happy Medium, Strathmore, Nutwood (2:18), Wedgewood (2:19), Jay Gould (2:21), George Wilkes (2:22) Almont and other famous sires which were bred to Alcantara at Highland, but such is the fact. It proves that animals possessing the choicest combination of blood lines do not always prove most successful as brood mares. Merit will tell as surely and as forcibly as blood. To insure the greatest possible success, select animals which combine the highest degree of merit with the choicest of blood lines. The products of Maplehurst Farm are sure to be some more prominent as the years pass. Trotters will be raised there within five years that will take a record no less than any yet bred in New England have done.

The Beet Sugar Industry.
The United States Secretary of Agriculture has sent out a report of the progress of the beet sugar industry in the United States in 1898, which contains some useful information, especially interesting at a time when there is a cry from certain politicians who desire the favor and the votes of farmers, that the annexation of Hawaii and Porto Rico, with the prospective increase of production of sugar in Cuba, are detrimental to the interests of the farmers as a class.

Let us see from this report how much interest the farmers have in the cultivation of the sugar beets. Thus far, in 22 States it has been shown that they cannot be profitably grown for that purpose, as the beets are too low in sugar contents to be profitably worked. These States are Alabama, Arkansas, Delaware, Georgia, Kansas, Kentucky, Maryland, Massachusetts, Mississippi, Missouri, Montana, New Hampshire, New Jersey, North Carolina, Ohio, Pennsylvania, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas, Virginia, West Virginia, and the same is true of the Indian Territory and Oklahoma.

Idaho, Illinois, Indiana and Washington produce good beets, but in California and Minnesota, S. N. Dakota and Vermont can do so, but the climate is scarcely favorable to good crops. Connecticut and New Mexico have not yet been fairly tested. Wisconsin and Wyoming can produce good beets, but are hardly favorably situated for making it a profitable business.

This then leaves as States where the business may be profitable, as beets run high in sugar content and in purity, California, Colorado, Michigan, Nebraska, Nevada, New York, Oregon and Utah, eight States. In some of them it has been found necessary to offer a State bounty of about one cent a pound on amount of sugar made to induce the manufacturers to pay the farmers a sufficient price for the beets to get them to grow enough to fairly test the matter. When this bounty is offered, the farmer receives about \$2.50 per ton for beets, while without it the price drops to about \$4. The drop per acre is variously estimated at from seven to ten tons per acre, and the cost of growing at from \$20 to \$50 per acre, with the greater number reporting \$30 to \$35.

Where the sugar factory is so situated that the beets can be raised by the farmers to be used for milk cows, or for fattening cattle or hogs, it is thought the growers would do well to take this back to the farm at about \$1 per ton, and put it in the silo where it may be kept for years if necessary, and the sale of this pulp adds to the profits of the manufacturers. In some sections where it does not pay to grow beets for the factory, it may be profitable to grow them for stock feeding.

The reports say: "It is this feeding value of the beet, and especially of the pulp, that is going to make the beet-sugar industry masters of the situation as compared with the cane-sugar industry. With all the fertility and cheap labor of Cuba, Porto Rico and the Philippines, the Western and the Southern farmer, with his sugar bote and the by-products incident to their manufacture into sugar, can successfully compete." It would seem then that the question must largely depend upon the use of these by-products. The pulp is considered to be quite as valuable, pound for pound, for feeding purposes as the entire beet. While it loses the sugar, it also contains much less water. The better the leaves, when free from dirt, have considerable value as green food or in the silo, but some claim them to be even more valuable to remain on the soil to fertilize it, as it is not easy to free them from dirt, and they often have so much as to injure them as food, clogging the animal's stomach with indigestible matter.

One danger is pointed out, and that is in depending upon the importation of seed from other countries, for the seed must be made to grow the seed here. We import now about a million tons a year. There has been a movement made by those interested in the beet sugar business abroad to form a combination which will prohibit exporting their seed. If it should succeed the business must stop here until we can grow our own seed, and even a stop for one year would be disastrous.

Other European parties are doing us quite as much injury by sending seed from beets of inferior quality as regards their sugar contents, or seed which does not germinate at all. The result of this is discouraging to both the farmers and the factory owners. Much care is needed in procuring seed, and there should be a sure certificate from responsible parties in regard to quality and germinating power.

While the report as a whole is rather favorable to the industry in the eight States named above, and certain sections in some of the others, we notice one feature. There is no lack of capital to establish factories for making the sugar where the beets can be raised, or to establish a factory where there are any syndicates or large capitalists who are desirous of obtaining large tracts of land for the purpose of growing beets to make into sugar. They are willing the

farmers should have all the profit there may be in growing the crop, if there is any profit in it.

The Queen and the Suffragists.
Probably the completest answer, and all the better because unimpeachable, was made by Queen Victoria in reply to a very able paper read by an opponent of woman's right in politics before the Women's International Council recently held in London. And the queen did not say a word about woman suffrage either, nor did she need. She simply invited all the members of the council to take tea with her, and then all gladly accepted the invitation. When a preposterous man, who was the queen's steward, objected because there were several hundred of them, the queen gave this important master of ceremonies to understand that despite the fact that she was queen, she was also a woman, and dared exercise her womanly prerogative by inviting just as many women to take tea with her as she chose. It is done so neatly that possibly for a time that steward did not know that metaphorically his head was awed, as it would have been literally if he had had the impudence to address any Eastern potentate so rudely. One can understand now how it happens that monarchs and other rich people generally have violent tempers. It seems necessary for them to keep a great many servants, and along the servant set in charge of certain duties begins putting on airs and coolly tells his employer what can and what cannot be done.

The queen smiled as she gave this hit at the officiousness of the steward who thought that he knew what the queen wanted better than she did herself. She only replied, "Let them all come and take tea with me." It is an invitation unprecedented in history that the queen of England should so simply and so fully of significance, by simply being the advocate of a wider influence of woman in politics, this queen, who has ruled successfully for sixty-three years over hundreds of millions of subjects, and during those years has been a loving wife and the mother of a large family, answers the stock arguments about the incompatibility of public life and politics which is called "the woman's sphere." Who shall dare decide what any person's sphere is? Such attempt is an interference with the individualism which is the basis of all personal rights. If men and women are to be born into castes from which they can never escape, we might as well just as well have been born in India. It is this personal independence which is most peculiarly an American characteristic.

It is the right of every individual to choose his own life and character. The most of the old-fashioned arguments against woman suffrage assume that those who were born women must be automatons, the sports of man's caprice so long as they live. The new argument that woman should be too womanly to engage in politics is somewhat better. Queen Victoria answers it by her presence and approval at a woman's suffrage tea table, which she has arranged for the advocates of woman's right in the Court of King's Bench, when Mr. Mordecai was invited to dine with the king, must have felt somewhat as this frivolous steward of Queen Victoria did when she commanded him to prepare tea for all her guests. The story of Haman and Mordecai is one of the most interesting and instructive in our Bible. It should be more frequently read than it is.

The Queen came herself to the thoroughly womanly tea table, and she herself, she might be faithful to her duties whatever they might be. In other words, she did her duty, as Paul expresses it, in the station wherein she was called. It is this that has developed her character, as faithfulness to duty always does. She has been a good queen all the 63 years of her reign, but long practice makes her a better one. When she was a young girl, she was before. At the onset of her reign, she expressed an attempted revolution in Canada, and made a war in China that she probably regrets now. So, too, the probably now regrets the alliance she made in 1854 with France and the Sultan against Russia. Lately she is strongly averse to all war, as befits a woman. It is Queen Victoria who is the true mother of the country, who are queen by right, if not in fact, rather than the czar of Russia, who moves the conference at The Hague towards the era when universal peace and good will shall prevail and war shall be no more.

Let us not take this as endorsing the weak anti-imperialist arguments that it is our duty to let the Philippines alone to go to their own destruction. We have duties to our weaker nations, the duty chiefly of protecting them against themselves, and we people will not be too much shocked at Uncle Sam fathering so many more colored people, the duty of parents toward children. That duty is to fit them for self government as rapidly as possible. Here again Queen Victoria is an illustration of what practice in governing will do. But the queen was faithful to her duty, and she was before the Archbishop of Canterbury married her to Prince Albert he asked the young queen, "Shall I not leave out the word 'obey' in the marriage service?" "By no means," was the response. "I mean that my husband shall have a loving, obedient wife, the same as every man is entitled to." So the word "obey" was left in the marriage service. It is said that in degenerate modern marriages, if the words love, honor and obey are read, the bride softly whispers a promise "to love, honor and begay." That is one reason why there are now so many unhappy marriages.

England will always be better governed because this wisest woman of her time has for more than sixty years been on her throne. She has lived to see the Prince of Wales gradually learning how to fit himself to be her successor. The homely advice of honest Joe Gargery in "Great Expectations" to little Pip must have occurred to Mr. Dickens when he wrote it, as being applicable to present conditions. "I tell you, Pip, because you are small yet grow. The King can't make his acts of Parliament all at once. He must begin gradually as a Prince of Wales and grow up to it." Here again is a lesson for American women, who will be more sovereign than the men are so soon as they have the right to vote. It is of no object that if women had the ballot they would be too faithful and radical to make wise use of it, but the example of Queen Victoria is refutation of this. No male monarch ever ruled with such justice and impartiality as she. The great influence she has had is not so much that she has made her feel that deep responsibility to God which makes men and women thoughtful and conservative of the good, and more tolerant even of the evil, lest in destroying it the good should also perish.

It is just this kind of education that women of the present day need. Because they are refused the ballot, their lives are often given over to frivolity and fashionable follies. Better let them take part in politics, purifying the political atmosphere, and at the same time making their own charac-

ters more noble and also more truly womanly. Woman has a higher function than politics. This is true. It is in bearing the men and women of the future. All the more necessary, then, that the women who are to be the mothers of the next generation should throw aside wealth and selfish pleasure as the objects of their lives, and devote themselves to bettering the laws, and in every other way possible making this world a better place for the men and women of the future to live in.

Old Boston.
BY BENJAMIN F. STEVENS.
SECOND PAPER.

Thousands upon thousands of our citizens daily pass and repass the delightful old burial-ground on Tremont street which adjoins Park-street church, known in olden times as the Granary, without giving a thought to the dead who lie within its limits. It is this in point of age the old burial place of Boston; the King's Chapel Burial Ground and Copp's Hill burial place being the two oldest. The Granary, in the early part of the eighteenth century, was known as the South Burying Ground. Here rest the remains of the first governor of this Commonwealth under the present constitution, John Hancock, whose venerable photograph stands on the head of the signers of the Declaration of Independence. The coffin of Governor Richard Bellingham, who died in 1672, at the age of eighty-four, was found one hundred years afterwards floating around in the ancient vault. As Dr. Shurtleff wrote, "One hundred years from a strong proof for such a kind of navigation." Under a very conspicuous monument erected by Benjamin Franklin rest the remains of his parents, and near by is the grave of his uncle Benjamin, for whom the great philosopher and statesman was named.

A tablet directs one to the grave of Woodbridge, who was killed in a duel on the Common, in 1728, by Henry Phillips. Phillips subsequently left the country in one of Peter Faneuil's vessels, and was mourned until the day of his death the death of his young companion, for they were friends till the fatal encounter.

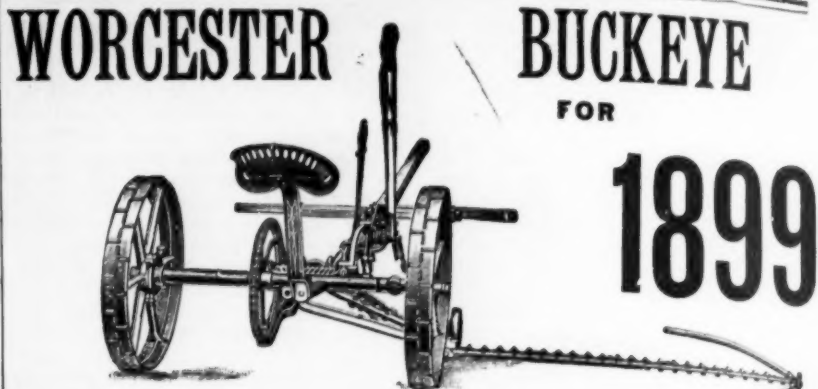
In this enclosure are the remains of many of the eminent men of the old colony and provincial times; in addition to Bellingham and Hancock, Governors Bowdoin, Samuel Adams, Sumner, Sullivan, Gore and Eastail; also Robert Treat Paine, a signer of the Declaration of Independence, Judge Samuel Sewall of noted memory, and author of the famous diary which bears his name, and who is known in history as the "witches' judge." When the information which ran unbridled through parts of New England had subsided, and men and women came to their senses, Judge Sewall arose in the Old South Church and begged the forgiveness of God and man for the error of his ways in his treatment of the poor women, the victims of the ignorant and superstitious of the community. Here, too, lie the remains of Edward Rawson, so long a faithful servant of the Commonwealth; Peter Faneuil, who gave the Cradle of Liberty to the town; John Phillips, the first mayor of Boston, and a list of other prominent names, among which none is of brighter renown than that of the well-known R. V. revolutionary patriot, Paul Revere, the son of liberty and great mechanic, than whom none did more to secure the liberties of the people. The reputation of Paul Revere does not depend solely upon any one of his many qualifications. He was as ardent a patriot as he was a great mechanic, and as fearless a post rider for the leaders of the R. V. as he was a good soldier, bearing a commission as captain from Gov. William Shirley, under which commission he served his Majesty King George II., on an expedition against the French at Crown Point. He was a man of many resources, and as his biographer aptly puts it, "he was an artificer of many trades, who was relied upon by the leading patriots for valuable services in the times that tried men's souls."

Paul Revere, with a few other patriots, organized the famous society of the Sons of Liberty, which extended throughout the provinces, whose active work continued until American independence had been achieved. These Sons of Liberty were, for the most part, of the laboring classes and mechanics, with here and there a sprinkling of lawyers and merchants, under the direction of influential leaders, such as John Adams, Samuel Adams, John Hancock, George Warren, and others of the ante-revolutionary period. They were the mainstay of any public demonstration against the government of Great Britain. The name "Sons of Liberty" originated from a similar term applied to the Bostonians by Col. Isaac Barre in his speech in Parliament, when George Grenville brought forward his infamous scheme of taxation which resulted in the Stamp Act, when Barre said, "The people of the American colonies, I believe, are as truly loyal subjects as the king has, but a people jealous of their liberties, and who will vindicate them if they should ever be violated."

Edward Rawson, to whom allusion has been made, lived on what is now one of the busiest of our narrow streets, Bromfield. He became in 1866 or 1837 a resident of the old town of Newbury and held office there until, in 1850, having been elected secretary of the colony of Massachusetts Bay, he removed to Boston and lived thereafter until his death, in 1893, in the lane which bore his name until 1890. This long term of public service had seldom or never been equalled or equalled in this Commonwealth, and surely the name of the place of his residence should have been continued for all time. Rawson's lane certainly sounds as well as Bromfield street.

The praises of our beautiful Common, originally the training field and pasture ground of the early colonists, have been sung over and over again. The stranger coming to us from a distance does not think his pilgrimage complete until he has taken in this wonderful spot, with its ancient elms and charming bit of water. To the native-born, also, the Common has its wonderful attractions; one summer day in the shade of its overhanging branches, relaxing himself with the reflection that the spot was dedicated "in good old colony times" to the service of the people as their training ground, from which chrysalis state it has blossomed forth into as near perfection as land and water can be made—a park so elegant in its loneliness that it has no counterpart in this or any other country, and it is not an infrequent remark to hear from the returned traveler, "I long to have a sight of old Boston Common."

But the Common has not always had a pleasant history. The Great Elm which was blown down in 1860, the product of our indigenous forests, had stood a great age; it was undisturbedly standing when the Puritans landed; it was more for its beautiful proportions and graceful limbs, and for the associations with its history, than for its age and size, that it attained notoriety.



Will cut more grass for less money than any other Mower on the face of the Earth.

Beware of imitations. There is but one WORCESTER BUCK EYE and it is made at Worcester, Mass.

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BULLARD HAY TEDDERS. The standard Tedder of the country. Manufactured by

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Also for Sale by JOSEPH BRECK & SONS, Corporation, BOSTON, MASS. EASY TERMS IF DESIRED.

Many of our older citizens can well remember the feeling of the community when the news spread through the city that the Old Elm was blown down. It seemed as if the event was a personal affliction.

Notwithstanding the beauty and grace of the Great Elm, its largest branch was put to an ignoble purpose, for it was upon that the execution of early days were performed. Here it was that Mary Dyer, the friend of the celebrated Ann Hutchinson, met her fate, after mounting the ladder for the second time; and under the leafy folds of the great tree Woodbridge met his death in a duel with his, until then, friend Phillips, two youths hardly of age, who came to high words in the Royal Exchange Tavern on King (now State) street.

An eminent man in his day and generation was John Hall, who was buried with many other worthies that have been mentioned in the old Granary Burying Ground. He united with the First Church, under Rev. John Norton, in 1648. He became commander of the Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company in 1671, and was a magistrate for the colony for many years. He, with Edward Rawson and a score of others, succeeded from the First Church in 1689, and founded the Third or Old South, the historic edifice on the corner of Milk and Washington streets. The first building lasted about sixty years; the first service in which was held in 1735; the first sermon was preached by Rev. Joseph Sewall, the son of the "Witches' judge"—Samuel Sewall, who married the daughter of John Hall, mint master of the colony.

Richard Grant White, the Shakespearean scholar and writer, said of the present structure, that "it was the perfect model of a New England meeting house of the highest style in the old time; nothing more light and graceful can be found unless in the finest Gothic work; it is not a copy nor an imitation of anything else, but the offspring of a Yankee architect."

John Hall continued to be mint master of the colony until 1785, a period of more than thirty years. For his services he received one shilling in every twenty that he collected, and these were the well-known pine-tree shillings, now so valuable for their rarity and antiquity. It is a story that Charles II. became angry with the Massachusetts Bay Colony for invading his prerogative of coining money, to which Sir Thomas Temple, a warm friend of the colony, replied that the tree on the shilling was "the royal oak which preserved your Majesty's life," at which the king was well pleased. Hawthorne in his story for children of "Grandfather's Chair" has immortalized a legend that when John Hall's daughter Hannah was married, he gave her weight in pine-tree shillings as a dowry. The young lady weighed 125 pounds, which came to fifteen hundred ounces, she must have received ten thousand shillings, or \$2500, as her marriage portion.

Another interesting matter remains to be related of the people and places of this old town of Boston, which now stands among the chief cities of the world, renowned for the literary and artistic tastes of its people, and for its beautiful buildings, such as its Library, Art Museum, Trinity Church, etc. The old town went on prospering, and in the early part of the present century began to be what it now is,—one of the loveliest spots on the continent, with surroundings beyond what any other city can boast of possessing. The iron heel of commerce and the march of improvement have gone on trading out the old and bringing in a new order of things, appealing in their results not only to the artist, but to the stranger as one of the beautiful places worked out through the insensibility of man in his own good time.

Vegetables in Boston Market.
There are now pretty good supplies of most varieties of vegetables, and as they are better than a few weeks ago, trade is fairly brisk, with the prices going lower. New beets—cell at \$3 a box and new carrots at \$1.50 to \$2 a hundred bunches. Old carrots \$1 a box. Flat turnips \$2.50 a box and some yellow ones the same. New bunch onions \$1.50 to \$2 a hundred. Egyptian in fair supply at \$1 a bar, and Bermuda nonchalantly \$1 a crate with small demand. Lettuce 75 cents a dozen and chives \$1.25 Radishes 50 to 60 cents a box. Cucumbers \$1 a hundred and green peppers \$2.50 to \$3 a box. Broccoli \$1.50 a box. Cauliflower in small bunches at 60 cents a dozen. Summer squash cell at \$3 a hundred, and marrow at \$1.50 a barrel. Watermelons, large, at 20 to 25 cents each; medium at 15 to 18 cents.

Cabbages in good demand at \$6 to \$7 per hundred. Cauliflower scarce at \$1 to \$1.50 a box. Lettuce from 50 to 20 cents a box according to quality. Spinach 30 to 40 cents. Parsley 50 to 60 cents. Mint and watercress 40 cents a dozen bunches. Egg plant \$1.50 to \$2 a box. Green peas \$1.25 to \$1.75 a bushel, and string beans \$1 to \$1.25. Hothouse tomatoes 10 cents a pound, and Southern at 20 cents to \$1 a carrier. Eggplant scarce at \$1 to \$1.50 a dozen. There is still a fair demand for old potatoes in good condition, and some arrive to sell at 75 to 85 cents. New Southern Rose and Hebrons sell at \$3 to \$3.25 for extra, \$2.50 to \$3 for fair to good and \$1 to \$1.25



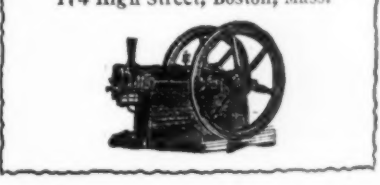
Pumping Water
The coming season bids fair to be very warm and dry, and a

Good Water Supply
will be absolutely necessary to ensure good crops, and a successful and comfortable summer. We have every facility for installing these systems, using.

Wind Mills
Gasoline Engines
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The time to take this matter up is NOW.

Write for our circulars and catalogues, and I will send you very much in making our estimates, if in writing you will let us know what your requirements will be.

CHARLES J. JAGER CO.,
174 High Street, Boston, Mass.



BASS POINT, NAHANT.

Boston's Favorite Seashore Resort.
GRAND HARBOR TRIP.
BEST FISH DINNERS.

Every attraction for thorough enjoyment.
Steamers leave Lincoln Wharf daily, (Weather permitting)

For BASS POINT—9:30 a.m., a.m., 2:30, 5 p.m.
Return—10:30 a.m., at 3:45, 6:15 p.m.
For NAHANT—9:30 a.m., 12:30, 5, 7:30 p.m.
Return—10:30 a.m., at 3:45, 6:15, 8 p.m.
Sundays only. 6:00 a.m. to 10:00 a.m. and 2:00 to 5:00 p.m.

THE MASSACHUSETTS PLOUGHMAN
BOSTON, MASS.

any more. She meant to run until she stopped down real dead, & I did would take her down. I was a little bit of a coward, when all at once a dear little girl saved her.

"Oo, let's play house!" cried the little girl, laughing her head. "Let's play I was mo' h'r, & you was de' s'ar!"

"Oo yes!" cried little I. I.; "and let's make a doll out of yo' hauerkerchief."

"And let's have that corner behind those chairs for de' house," said the little girl.

And she took the corner of the coat off her and an' keeping her balance on the other. And let's have supper, and play there are cakes."

"Oo, yes," said the little girl; "and what shall we have for chitney?"

"Let's make believe," said little I. I. And the one of her voice and the expression of her eyes were straightway a whole cello full of dishes, and every one of them was pretty.—Christie Leggett.

HISTORICAL.

—William Penn was for a time, during the year 1694, deprived of his provisions by the barbarous Keshshut Indians. It was afterwards returned to him again.

—The first successful settlements in Virginia were made under the auspices of a commercial company, the Virginia Company, which was the first to plant tobacco in the colony. The company was the first to plant tobacco in the colony, and was the first to plant tobacco in the colony.

—About 1450 the art of printing was invented, and it's gave a channel for communicating new thoughts and ideas and announcing new discoveries and inventions. The times were marked by an unusual calm and general interest, a zeal for a wider trade and by a great interest in travel and discovery.

—In 1519 Ferdinand Magellan started upon a great and even if voyage. He discovered the strait that bears his name and passing boldly through, crossed the broad Pacific and reached the East Indies, thus actually doing what Columbus had failed to do. Magellan himself was killed by Philippine islands, but one of his lieutenants, who was named Sebastian del Cano, completed the first circumnavigation of the globe.

—After the discovery of America by Columbus, the Pope, Alexander VI., issued two bulls dividing the new world between Spain and Portugal and Spain. This gave to Spain all the western discover west of a line drawn one hundred leagues west of the Cape Verde Islands. The next year the two powers entered into an agreement, in accordance with which the dividing line should be 370 leagues west of the Cape Verde Islands. Upon this agreement, duly ratified by the Pope, Spain based her claim to the new world.

—A part of William Penn's wisdom and generosity was shown in his treatment of the Indians. To Dr. Henry Sturges, a Quaker, he writes: "Be tender of offending the Indians. . . . Make a friendship and league with them. He, the Indians; they love not smiler." He, the Indians; they love not smiler. He, the Indians; they love not smiler. He, the Indians; they love not smiler.

NOTES AND QUERIES.

THE EXTREMES OF TEMPERATURE.—"L. W.": It is acknowledged by meteorologists that, even with the finest thermometers, it is very difficult to get accurate records of extreme temperatures, and on this account such observations are generally to be regarded as only approximately correct. In this light, therefore, it is a matter of interest to know that the lowest temperature on the face of the earth, so far as the records of the little station at Verkhny in the interior of Siberia, Jan. 16, 1885, viz., 92° below a fraction below zero; this place is in the latitude of the pole of cold where the earth is nearest to the sun, and at Verkhny the winter is in the warmest season it never thaws. The warmest temperature on record in the United States is 64° below zero, viz., at Tobacco Garden, D. D. Grady, the explorer, recorded 64° below zero at the Fort Conger, Arctic Expedition, Aug. 30, 1891. On another occasion, in the Marietta ascent of Arctic, his thermometer in the shade was up to 114° above. The highest temperature ever recorded on the face of the earth is 130° July 17, 1879. A boiler maker dropped upon the burning sands of Sahara & left there.

THE NEW APPROXIMATION.—"L. W.": The new approximation of representatives in Congress among the several States. The increase of population will increase the ratio of representation, which has already increased from thirty thousand inhabitants at the time of the adoption of the Constitution to 178,901 inhabitants in 1890. After 1890 it is estimated that the ratio of representation will be increased at each census by one hundred and ten thousand inhabitants. The number of representatives in the lower branch of Congress has generally increased with every census. The number of representatives at each census has been as follows: 1793, 105; 1830, 141; 1810, 181; 1820, 181; 1830, 240; 1840, 228; 1850, 233; 1860, 241; 1870, 293; 1880, 336. This number of representatives has been increased since 1890 by the increase of population. The most accurate number will be after 1890 it is difficult to predict.

THE TIME TO TAKE MEDICINE.—"Little L. W.": The time to take medicine is a question of conditions necessary for the absorption of drugs, and food and medicaments are absorbed most speedily when taken with plain water. The food must be taken with water, and the water must be taken with food. The food must be taken with water, and the water must be taken with food. The food must be taken with water, and the water must be taken with food.

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is open both to old and new subscribers.

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THE HORSE.

Summer Meeting at Readville, Mass.

The summer meeting, and the first of the season under the auspices of the New England Trotting Horse Breeders' Association, opened on Tuesday, the 11th inst., at Readville Trotting Park.

While the race for the opening day looked to be an attractive one on paper, it didn't come up to expectations, for the winners in all three events outclassed their fields.

All the races at this meeting were decided on the two in three plan, and only one of the races on Tuesday was split up, and it was only by a fluke that that one, the 2:25 pace, was a race that was split up. Farris, on his Hartford showing, looked to be the best thing in the 2:30 trot, but some of the knowing ones who kept their weather eyes open when John Conley was working out the paces had seen Halie Kooker tipped a sly wink to their friends, and the results showed that they knew a real good thing when they saw it.

Conley's mare stepped to the front at the turn the first heat, opened a gap of a couple of lengths on her field up to the quarter, and they never knew which way she was going after that. The nimble-footed daughter of Hal Dillard (2:04) fairly frolicked with her field, stepping home the first heat in 2:14 and repeating the trick in 2:14.

She is a five-year-old mare out of Mollie Rock, by Tom Ernest, and this was the first time she ever turned for the word, and she looks and acts like a high-class mare.

After two rather indifferent races, one at Dover the other at Hartford, Ruby, the bay mare by Independence, and one of John Kinney's pupils, found the conditions to her liking, and she took a good field into a race in an impressive manner in the 2:14 trot, cutting her record to 2:14 in the first heat. Going away for the opening heat Zambie set the pace past the half with Ruby, Little Dick and Calibate well bunched on an open length back. Swinging around the three-quarters Ruby had Zambie by the necktie, and turning into the stretch she had shaken herself free of the field, and none of them got to her after that, and Kinney never had to come to a drive any stage of the race. Calibate got the place the opening heat, with Little Dick third, but their positions were reversed in the next heat, and they divided second and third moneys. Kinney rode in front all the way in the second mile, which was in 2:14.

Lizzie Wilkes, the bay mare by Filler that forced Fire Girl to a record of 2:11 at Hartford last week, made her field look cheap in the 2:25 pace, and at the same time showed herself a very fast mare.

In the opening round, Lexington led to the stretch, with Fred W. at his wheel, but at the distance Lizzie stepped up and trimmed them both, coming home an easy winner by two lengths, in 2:12.

The second heat it didn't look as though Davis was particularly anxious to win. He laid back on the reins and had the mare under a double wrap all the mile, but at that she stepped by Lexington going down the backside, took the lead and held it inside the flag, but 30 yards from the wire Davis had her doubled up so that she was only jogging and jumping from her stride, Fred W., that was up second, stepped up and nabbed the heat in 2:12.

It was an ugly-looking drive. The judges gave Davis a few brief but pointed words of advice, and he made no mistake about the next heat, but not loosing from the word and won in a walk back in 2:12.

At Hartford this mare was rigged in hopes, but today she had them on, and she acted as if she never needed them. It certainly looked as if a mile close to 2:10 was within her capacity.

In an attempt to beat 2:30, the bay mare Queen Regent, by Astell (2:12), out of Marinette, by Director (2:17), trotted a mile in 2:30.

SUMMARIES.

Readville, Mass., July 18, 1899—2:30 trot, two in three. Purses, \$500.
Halie Kooker, b. m., by Hal Dillard; dam, Mollie Rock, by Tom Ernest (Conley)..... 1
Farris, b. m., by Alton (Young)..... 2
Volo, b. m., by Alton (Young)..... 3

2:14 trot, two in three. Purses, \$500.
Zambie, b. m., by Mambino (Don) (Conley)..... 1
Ruby, b. m., by Independence (Farrar)..... 2
Blissaway, b. m., by Lockaway (Law)..... 3
Miss Pratt, b. m., by Ritz (Farrar)..... 4
Flower, b. m., by Alton (Young)..... 5
Gaiety Girl, b. m., by Red Wilkes (Bass)..... 6
Sylvia, b. m., by Sexton (Wall)..... 7

Same day—2:14 trot, two in three. Purses, \$500.
Ruby, b. m., by Independence; dam, Minnie, by Dan (Kinney)..... 1
Little Dick, b. m., by Harry Plummer (Farrar)..... 2
Calibate, b. m., by Harry Plummer (Farrar)..... 3
Ritola, b. m., by Guardian (Farrar)..... 4
Impudence, b. m., by Fredrick (Trotter)..... 5
Nick, b. m., by West Wilkes (Bass)..... 6
Castleton, b. m., by Chimes (Bass)..... 7
Zambie, b. m., by King Alton (Gatcomb)..... 8

Time, 2:14, 2:14, 2:14.
Same day—2:14 trot, two in three. Purses, \$500.
Queen Regent, b. m., by Astell; dam, Marinette, by Director (Trotter)..... won
Time, 2:30.

Same day—2:35 pace, two in three. Purses, \$500.
Lizzie Wilkes, b. m., by Filler; dam, by Talmadge (Davis)..... 1
Fred W., b. m., by Red Wilkes Jr. (Wall)..... 2
Addie Parker, b. m., by Hal Parker (Howard)..... 3
Lexington, b. m., by Farris (O'Neill)..... 4
Rana, b. m., by Lancelot (Young)..... 5
Billy B., b. m., by Nutcracker (Gardner)..... 6

Time, 2:14, 2:14, 2:14.
Wednesday's programme was full of meat, and was profuse of brilliant racing from the rise to the fall of the curtain. There were four events on the card; three of them were races of divided heats, and each of the 12 heats trotted and paced was contested every inch of the mile.

The card opened with the 2:22 trot, in which six horses turned for the word. It was won off the reel by the bay mare Lucrative, by Dexter Prince, out of Luyneser, by Hecatonner. She stepped to the front from the word in the opening heat, and was not headed in either mile. The two miles were stepped in 2:16 and 2:17. Just how fast she could have gone had it been necessary for her to step to her limit is a matter of conjecture. Saddle L. finished on her wheel the opening heat and Shedd Wilkes chased her out in the second, and the two mares divided second and third moneys.

A feature of the race was the excellent showing of the Wilton mare Saddle L., who has heretofore been a bit erratic in her racing. Today she went steady and never showed any disposition to leave her feet. She was not at her best either, as she had been suffering from a bad cold the past two weeks, and trainer Page has had to let up on her in her work.

The 2:14 pace developed into a red-hot fight.

In the opening heat Mr. Boylston, owner of the bay mare Marion G., undertook to pilot her. It was his "first offense," as Cadell would say, and he made a bad first of it, so much so that the judges thought it best to ask him to dismount, and Garth was substituted in the second heat with better results.

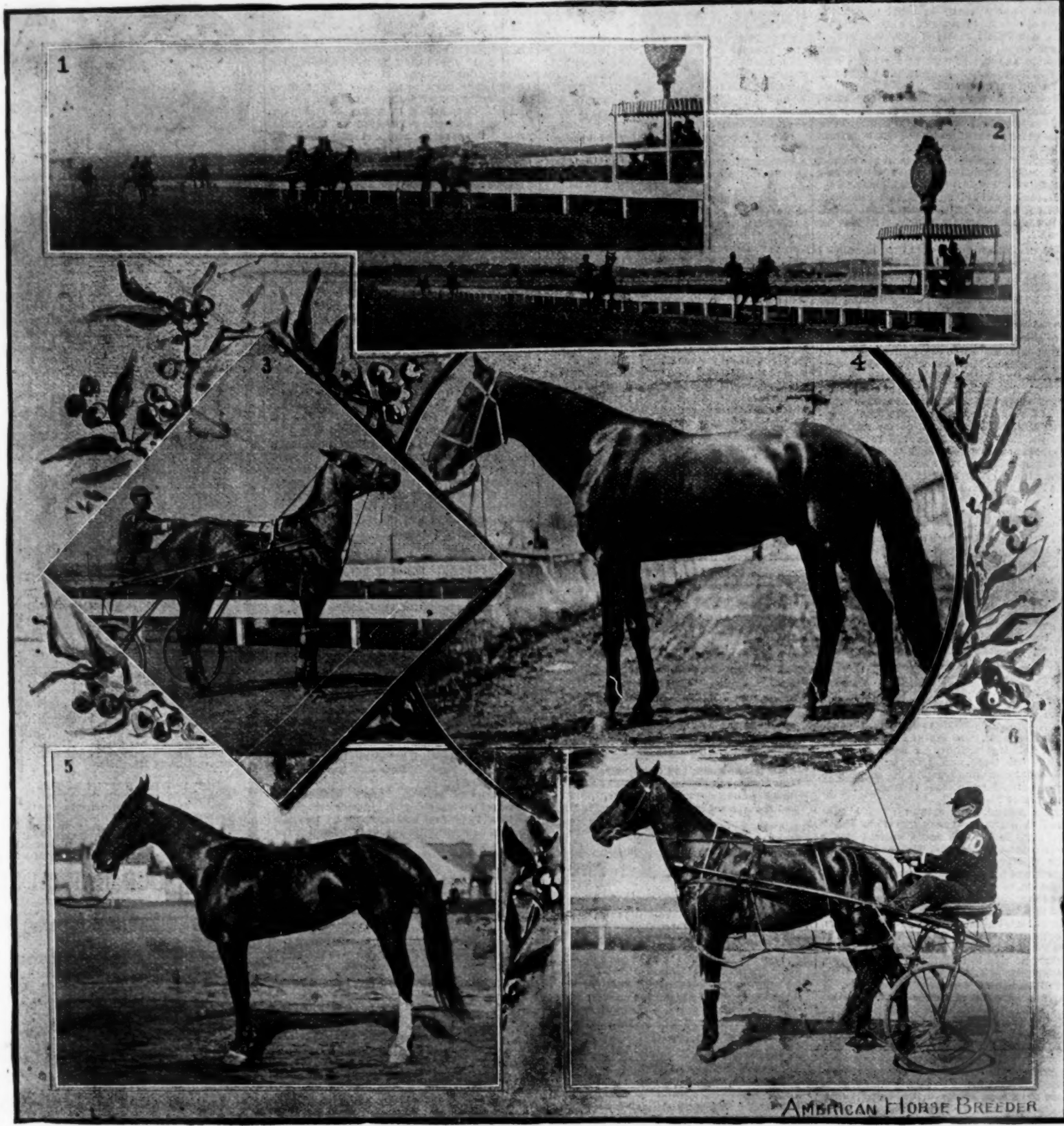
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JOHN R. BALDWIN, 2:17 1-4
VALENCE, 2:15 3-4

SCENES AT COMBINATION PARK, MEDFORD, MASS.

JOHN R. GENTRY (p), 2:00 1-4
KITTY STORY, 2:19 1-4

Melton stepped to the front early in the first mile, seconded by Little Girl, with Libbie C. back in third place, and they marched in this order into the stretch, where Libby C. outfooted Little Girl and tackled Melton inside the distance, but in a dinged finish the gelding stalled her off and won the heat in 2:12.

Melton led over to the three-eighths pole in the second heat, where he dropped back, and Libby C. stepped to the front. Rounding into the stretch, she was out in the lead by a couple of lengths, and Garth brought Marion G. along and made the finish a hot one, but Libby C. succeeded in landing the heat back in 2:12.

Garth sent Marion G. away bolting in the third heat, and snatched the pole from Libby C. rounding the first turn. He opened a gap of a couple of lengths on Libby C. and Melton, and held this advantage into the stretch. In the meantime Libby had brought Kiegan along with a rush of speed and made a challenge for the heat. The chestnut gelding paced fast out in the middle of the track, fairly outfooting Marion G., overhauling her within ten yards of the wire, and it looked as though he would win the heat, but his brush was gone when he reached her, and Garth rallied his mare and responding gamely she landed the heat by half a length in 2:12. Melton was a good third.

Only the heat winners were left in to contest for the next heat, and Marion G. won it with comparative ease in 2:16. She was never headed or extended in the mile.

The chestnut gelding Confessor had speed enough to win the 2:18 trot, but he was outstayed, and Billy O'Neill got the coin with the bay gelding White Points.

In the opening heat Confessor marched to the front at the eighth pole, and piloted the party home in 2:12, but he did the 1/2 mile going off in the second heat, and Myrtle Boy showed the way around to the stretch, where O'Neill brought White Points up, headed Myrtle Boy off, and won handsily in 2:12.

White Points was not headed in the third heat, and he stepped to the front at the eighth pole, and piloted the party home in 2:12, but he did the 1/2 mile going off in the second heat, and Myrtle Boy showed the way around to the stretch, where O'Neill brought White Points up, headed Myrtle Boy off, and won handsily in 2:12.

The 2:18 pace was full of snap and glower, and resulted in the overthrow of the local favorite, Dombey Jr. It was thought by the knowing ones that McJoe, who has been touted as a wonderfully fast gelding, had about an even chance to win, and the other three contestants were held cheaply, but the results showed that it was a bad oversight on the part of somebody when the bay gelding Whirlwind was left out of the reckoning.

Chester stepped off in front the opening round and led the party into the stretch, where McD made brought Dombey Jr. up, overhauling Dombey's gray gelding inside the flag and beating him quite easily in 2:12. This was the order into the stretch and the drive to the wire was a thrilling one, the three horses coming aligned, and up to within

of each other at the eighth pole, and the gelding jumped from his stride and it was all over with him.

Dombey Jr. made a sprawling break at the first turning pole in the second heat and fell to the rear. Chester again set the pace with McJoe and Whirlwind close after him. This was the order into the stretch and the drive to the wire was a thrilling one, the three horses coming aligned, and up to within

of each other at the eighth pole, and the gelding jumped from his stride and it was all over with him.

30 feet of the wire it seemed as though Chester had it, but Whirlwind stuck out his nose and won in the third stride in 2:12. It looked as though he was under restraint most of this mile.

The third heat was a scorcher. Kilborn gave Whirlwind his head, and he paced easily over to the half in 1:04, where McD made set sail for him with Dombey Jr., and made the pace a hot one from there to the wire. He gradually wore down Whirlwind's lead of two lengths, getting to him at the flag, but he found that Whirlwind had something left, as Kilborn sat still without asking, but rather restraining his gelding, and looking over to Dombey Jr., he came to the wire a length in front in 1:04. The last half of the mile was paced in 2:11, last quarter in 31/2 seconds.

In an attempt to beat 2:30, the three-year-old chestnut gelding Khakan, by Kremlin, out of Sun Maid, by Belmont, trotted in 2:35, and another of the farm's year-olds, Kiegan, by Kremlin, out of Kiegan, by King Wilkes, paced in 2:41, in a trial against 2:35.

Readville, Mass., July 19, 1899—2:35 trot, two in three. Purses, \$500.
Lucrative, b. m., by Dexter Prince; dam, Luyneser, by Hecatonner (Farrar)..... 1
Shedd Wilkes, b. m., by J. R. Shedd (Allen)..... 2
Saddle L., b. m., by Wilton (Farrar)..... 3
Alice Barnes, b. m., by Kiegan (Kilborn)..... 4
Roy K., b. m., by Rana Wilkes (F. Collins)..... 5
Arlene, b. m., by Antenor (Bass)..... 6

Time, 2:14, 2:17.
Same day—2:35 pace, two in three. Purses, \$500.
Khakan, b. m., by Kremlin; dam, Sun Maid, by Belmont (Young)..... won
Time, 2:35.

Same day—2:35 pace, two in three. Purses, \$500.
Kiegan, b. m., by Kremlin; dam, Roseignol, by King Wilkes (Young)..... won
Time, 2:34.

Same day—2:14 pace, two in three. Purses, \$500.
Marion G., b. m., by Bookdale; dam, May Day, by General Hardes (Boylston)..... 1
Libby C., b. m., by T. W. F. (L. McD.)..... 2
Libbie C., b. m., by T. W. F. (L. McD.)..... 3
Kiegan, b. m., by Antenor (Bass)..... 4
Lizzie Wilkes, b. m., by Alton (Young)..... 5
Marjorie Wilkes, b. m., by Don Farris (Howard)..... 6

Time, 2:14, 2:14, 2:14.
Same day—2:18 trot, two in three. Purses, \$500.
White Points, b. m., by Mikagan; dam, Nellie Fowell (O'Neill)..... 1
Confessor, b. m., by Constantine (Brady)..... 2
Myrtle Boy, b. m., by Myrtleton (Lippincott)..... 3
Ap Alert, b. m., by Alton (Young)..... 4
Island Boy, b. m., by Alton (Young)..... 5
Andy W., b. m., by Anderson Wilkes (F. Collins)..... 6

Time, 2:14, 2:14, 2:14.
Same day—2:18 trot, two in three. Purses, \$500.
Whirlwind, b. m., by American Boy; dam, B. m., by Chester Star (Kilborn)..... 1
Dombey Jr., b. m., by Dombey (L. McD.)..... 2
Chester, b. m., by Gambetta Wilkes (Dore)..... 3
McJoe, b. m., by Fergus McGregor (Bass)..... 4
Dr. Wood, b. m., by Mambino Wilkes (Kilborn)..... 5

Time, 2:14, 2:14, 2:14.
Thursday's programme was full of interest and incident. One of the features of the afternoon was the victory of the roan gelding Moth Miller in the 2:10 pace, in which he stepped two heats in 2:07, 2:08, respectively, establishing a couple of new records. First of all, he is now the fastest of the get of Alcantara, and he is the fastest New England-bred harness horse. His performance was a source of pride to his owner, Col. John E. Thayer, the popular

president of the New England Breeders' Association, for he bred the gelding, and his dam, the well-known Daisy Miller (2:30) trot to race under his colors, and she is still owned at Maphorist Farm. Colonel Thayer was showered with congratulations after the race was over.

There was a very nasty upset in the second heat of the 2:10 trot, and for a moment it looked as though it would result disastrously to two or three drivers and their horses, but luckily all escaped excepting James Golden, who got a very bad shaking up.

Suzette, the Nelson mare, won the opening heat of this event, going to the front early in the mile, and leading all the way, coming home in 2:12, a length in front of Timbel.

Palge stepped Timbel away fast the second heat, and rounding the first turn he down out in front clear of the field, but going down the backside Suzette came up to him again, and they marched past the half looking. The time for the quarter was 31/2 seconds and for the half 1:04. Shortly after leaving the four-furlong pole Timbel suddenly went down and Palge took a flying leap. Suzette was partially thrown but recovered her feet. Red Wood and Nibbs, who were in third and fourth positions, respectively, were far enough out on the track to go wide of the wreck, but Golden, with Con Wilkes, was trailing at the pole, and crashed into the prostrate Timbel, and horse and sulky took a comersault, throwing Golden violently to the ground. He was momentarily stunned, but he got up and pluckily walked to the judges' stand. His face was badly bruised, but fortunately no bones were broken, and he escaped with only internal injury. Capt. Boyce won the heat with Nibbs in 2:13.

After listening to the story of drivers Palge and Gilbert, neither of whom accused the other of intentional foul, it was decided to place the horses that were mixed up in the wreck. It seems that Timbel stepped on Suzette's sulky wheel, which caused the fall. Palge claimed that Gilbert was pinching him against the rail at the time, and in view of all the circumstances of the case it seems more than likely that Gilbert was crowding him.

Neither Timbel nor Suzette was hardly up to racing form in the succeeding heat. In the third heat Red Wood got to the front, winning from Nibbs in 2:15.

Only the heat winners started in the fourth heat and Red Wood won handsily in 2:16.

The 2:10 pace was a good race from a spectacular as well as a time point of view. Going off the first heat Arlington led into the turn, but before the quarter was reached Casselton was out in front, and as they flashed by the pole the watches recorded 31/2 seconds. From fourth position going away Trout moved Moth Miller up into second place, beating the half, which was reached in 1:02. Rounding the upper turn Trout sent Miller to the front, and at the three-quarters it was Miller, Arlington and Casselton, with Fitt trailing Miller at the pole. On the way to the wire Kennick brought Fitt through and made his challenge inside the flag, but Miller was not to be denied, and he came home like a runaway, finishing strong in 2:07, which is 2 1/2 seconds below his previous record.

It was Moth Miller all the way in the second heat. He opened a gap of a clear length down to the half on Fitt and Woodshed. Both of them gave him a stern chase into the stretch but they could not reach him. This heat was in 2:08, the time by quarters being 31/4, 1:04, 1:58 and 2:08.

Lesso, a very nice-looking black stallion by Bonnie Boy, dam, Lucy Homer, by

Homer, made a runaway race of the 2:20 trot, as there was nothing in the field of 10 horses that could get near enough to bother him. He simply marched to the front and stayed there.

The chestnut gelding Glory, Tabor and Mikado had a live scrap for the place, but Glory succeeded in landing there in both heats. Mikado made a very good finish in the second heat, coming from three lengths back at the three-quarter pole, and being beaten only a neck for the place.

The 2:17 pace was a race of divided heats, and it was a good contest, too.

Journeymen, Mercury Wilkes and George K. raced out in front in the opening heat, coming lapped to the stretch. George K. dropped back at the head of the stretch, and Young brought the Allen Farm mare Rana along from two lengths back, and gave the leaders a rattling brush to the wire. The gray mare outfooted both the Journeymen and Mercury Wilkes, and had then beaten 10 yards from the wire, but she jumped from her stride and Mercury Wilkes got the heat. Although she finished second the mare was placed third for the race.

Billy O'Neill sent Journeymen to the front early in the second mile and kept him there all the way to the wire, and there was another hot scrap through the stretch. At the last end of the mile Kiegan brought Marjorie up from a couple of lengths back and landed her in second place.

The judges thought Kiegan was not trying as hard as he might with Marjorie, and they put up Tiler to drive her in the third heat. She is a very unreliable mare at best, and she made a break going away and was dancing most of the mile, and the contest lay between Journeymen, Rana and Joe Pilot Journeymen was again returned a winner. The flag fell in Marjorie's face, but in view of the change of drivers distance was waived and the mare was placed.

The gray mare Rana went a very creditable race. She was untidy on Monday and caught the banner in the first heat, but she stuck to the pace today and acted like a race mare.

In a trial against time to beat 2:13 Jimmy Gatcomb drove Mr. Bigelow's road mare Zambie a well-rat mile in 2:12.

Readville, Mass., July 19, 1899—2:10 trot, two in three. Purses, \$500.
Red Wood, b. m., by Touchstone; dam, Fanny, by Dr. Syntax (Hickins)..... 1
Nibbs, b. m., by Brignell Wilkes (Hoyes)..... 2
Suzette, b. m., by Nelson (Gart)..... 3
Cassellton, b. m., by Nelson (Gart)..... 4
Lesso, b. m., by Wilton (Farrar)..... 5
Timbel, b. m., by Bernard (Farrar)..... 6
Con Wilkes, b. m., by Cornell (Farrar)..... 7
Dombey Jr., b. m., by Dombey (L. McD.)..... 8
Chester, b. m., by Gambetta Wilkes (Dore)..... 9
McJoe, b. m., by Fergus McGregor (Bass)..... 10
Dr. Wood, b. m., by Mambino Wilkes (Kilborn)..... 11

Time, 2:14, 2:14, 2:14.
Same day—2:10 pace, two in three. Purses, \$500.
Moth Miller, b. m., by Alcantara; dam, Duty Miller, by Frippes (A. Trout)..... 1
Fitt, b. m., by Belmont (Bennett)..... 2
Woodshed, b. m., by J. R. Shedd (Stirling)..... 3
Cassellton, b. m., by Wilton (Farrar)..... 4
Suzette, b. m., by Nelson (Gart)..... 5
Arlene, b. m., by Antenor (Bass)..... 6
Arington, b. m., by Belmont (Bennett)..... 7
Lesso, b. m., by Wilton (Farrar)..... 8
Esperanza, b. m., by Brando (Gatcomb)..... 9
Time, 2:07 3/4, 2:08 1/4.

Same day—2:10 pace, two in three. Purses, \$500.
Moth Miller, b. m., by Alcantara; dam, Duty Miller, by Frippes (A. Trout)..... 1
Fitt, b. m., by Belmont (Bennett)..... 2
Woodshed, b. m., by J. R. Shedd (Stirling)..... 3
Cassellton, b. m., by Wilton (Farrar)..... 4
Suzette, b. m., by Nelson (Gart)..... 5
Arlene, b. m., by Antenor (Bass)..... 6
Arington, b. m., by Belmont (Bennett)..... 7
Lesso, b. m., by Wilton (Farrar)..... 8
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Cassellton, b. m., by Wilton (Farrar)..... 4
Suzette, b. m., by Nelson (Gart)..... 5
Arlene, b. m., by Antenor (Bass)..... 6
Arington, b. m., by Belmont (Bennett)..... 7
Lesso, b. m., by Wilton (Farrar)..... 8
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Cassellton, b. m., by Wilton (Farrar)..... 4
Suzette, b. m., by Nelson (Gart)..... 5
Arlene, b. m., by Antenor (Bass)..... 6
Arington, b. m., by Belmont (Bennett)..... 7
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Time, 2:07 3/4, 2:08 1/4.

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Woodshed, b. m., by J. R. Shedd (Stirling)..... 3
Cassellton, b. m., by Wilton (Farrar)..... 4
Suzette, b. m., by Nelson (Gart)..... 5
Arlene, b. m., by Antenor (Bass)..... 6
Arington, b. m., by Belmont (Bennett)..... 7
Lesso, b. m., by Wilton (Farrar)..... 8
Esperanza, b. m., by Brando (Gatcomb)..... 9
Time, 2:07 3/4, 2:08 1/4.

Prize Otic, b. m., by Simmons (Allen)..... 7
Kilborn, b. m., by Arion (Young)..... 7
Alyce, b. m., by Alton (Young)..... 7
Hodney J., b. m., by Antenor (Bass)..... 8
Lady Andover, b. m., by Jersey Volunteer (Turner)..... 8
Time, 2:14, 2:14, 2:14.
Same day—2:17 pace, two in three. Purses, \$500.
Journeymen, b. m., by Fredrick; dam, (Wool), by Wilkes Boy (W. O'Neill)..... 1
Mercury Wilkes, b. m., by Scarlet Wilkes (Palmer)..... 1
Rana, b. m., by Lancelot (Young)..... 1
Marjorie, b. m., by Regalia (Kerwick and Tiler)..... 2
Joe Pilot, b. m., by Delineator (Kilborn)..... 2
George K., b. m., by Dictator (Hoyes)..... 2
Time, 2:14, 2:14, 2:14.
Friday.

The three races scheduled for Friday were finished at an early hour, but they furnished first-rate entertainment from the opening to the close of the programme.

The ball opened with the 2:28 trot, and six horses turned for the word. It was a race of divided heats. Hal Rose L. hid the heart to sustain her sprinting abilities she might have been returned a winner, and it was no fault of reinsman Wall that she was not. She set the pace past the half in the opening heat and led up to the flag, where Farris took her by the necktie and she fainted.

Farris had the second heat won ten yards from the wire, but Judge Cosgrove was forcing the pace, and he jumped from his stride, and it looked like a surprise party all around when Uade Gustavus Dore's gelding landed first under the wire with a new record of 2:19, with the D. root mare, Miss Shaw, at his shoulder.

There was no mistake about the third heat. After Rose L. had led up to the five-eighths pole Farris stepped around to the front and there was nothing near enough to trouble him at the end of the mile. Miss Shaw, we may say by way of parenthesis, is a good mare and will bear watching.

It was a select lot of horses that faced the starter in the 2:12 trot, but it apparently seemed to the wise ones that Ruby was capable of taking the measure of Cass and all of them, but things are not always what they seem.

Ruby was sent away behind the opening heat and Kinney laid her up. El. L. Luck Success, Queen Alfred and Paddy D. had it out in front past the half, where Paddy D. broke and fell back and Ed Look and Success drew away from the bunch. Look had a length the best of it coming into the stretch, and it looked as though he was holding his own up to the flag, where he jumped from his stride, and before McD. Donald could get him squared away Success had half a length the best of it and he held it to the wire.

Success, Ed Look, May Fern and Paddy D. stepped bunched past the half in the second heat, with May Fern showing to the front, but the chestnut daughter of R. J. Fern left her feet at the end of the half. The three leaders watched looked into the stretch. Paddy D. tried hard to outfoot Success and Ed Look, but it was of no use, he could not reach. Success came strong and true through the stretch, holding Look at his wheel and Paddy D. still a half a length further back.

It was a big field, and it was a hot 'ed that scored down for the word in the 2:30 pace. To an outsider it looked to be most anybody's race, but when it was summed up, Mr. Drinkwater's sweet little mare Missie Sidney, by Sidney, had taken the bunch into camp.